

Somerville Climate Forward

Greenhouse gas emissions in-depth meeting
August 16, 2017



Outline

- Somerville Climate Forward background
- What are greenhouse gasses? What is carbon neutrality?
- Greenhouse gas inventory highlights
- Emissions pathways analysis
 - Electricity
 - Buildings
 - Waste
 - Transportation
- Core strategies
- What's next

Somerville Climate Forward Vision

Somerville is a **thriving**, **equitable**, **carbon neutral**, and **resilient** city that is preparing for climate change while doing its share to prevent it.

Thriving – Somerville continues to be an exceptional place to live, work, play, and raise a family.

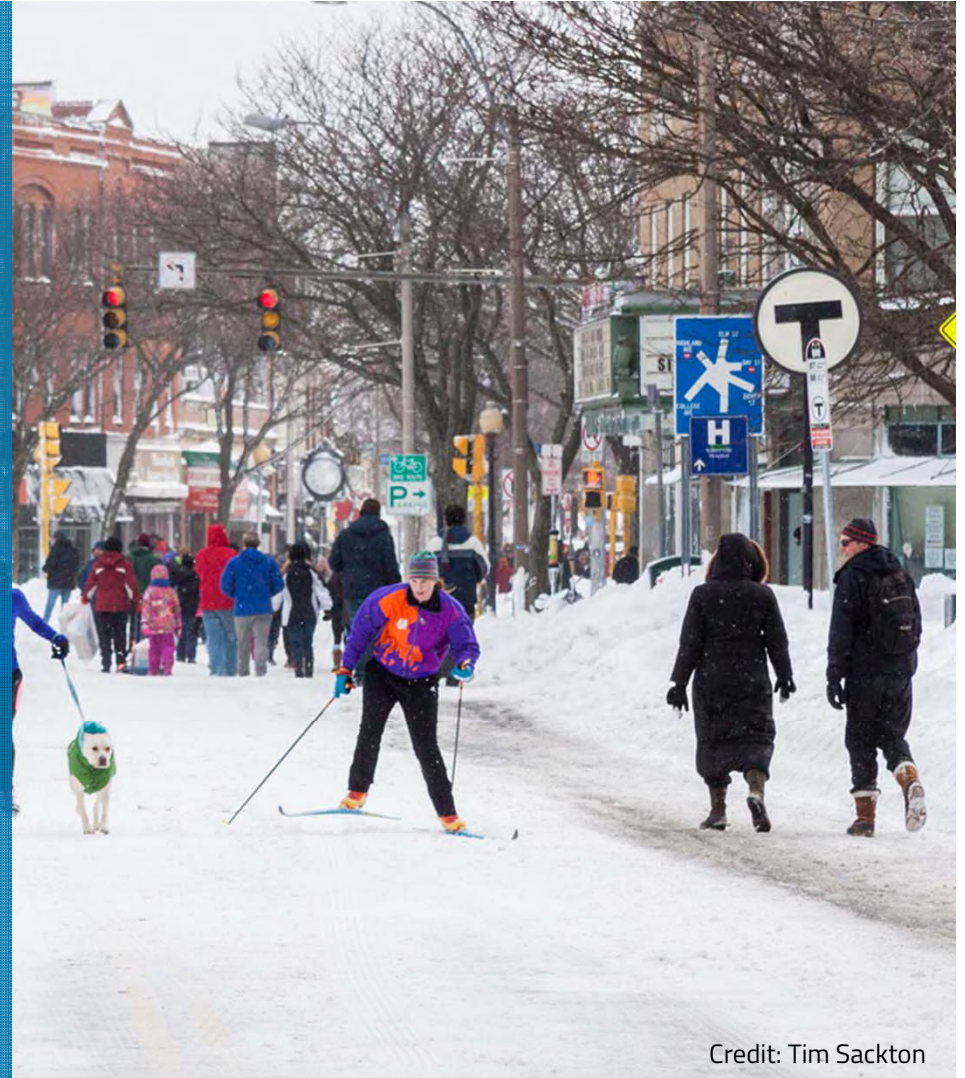
Equitable – The benefits and opportunities created by climate action are fairly distributed to all and resources are prioritized to alleviate the unequal burdens of climate change.

Carbon Neutral – Somerville will have a net-zero release of greenhouse gases. Any emissions that cannot be fully eliminated will be offset.

Resilient – Somerville will adapt in order to be prepared for the chronic and acute impacts of climate change.

Climate change baseline

- What are our current conditions?
- What might happen in the future?
- Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- Carbon Neutrality Pathway Assessment
- Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment
- Analytical basis for developing strategies



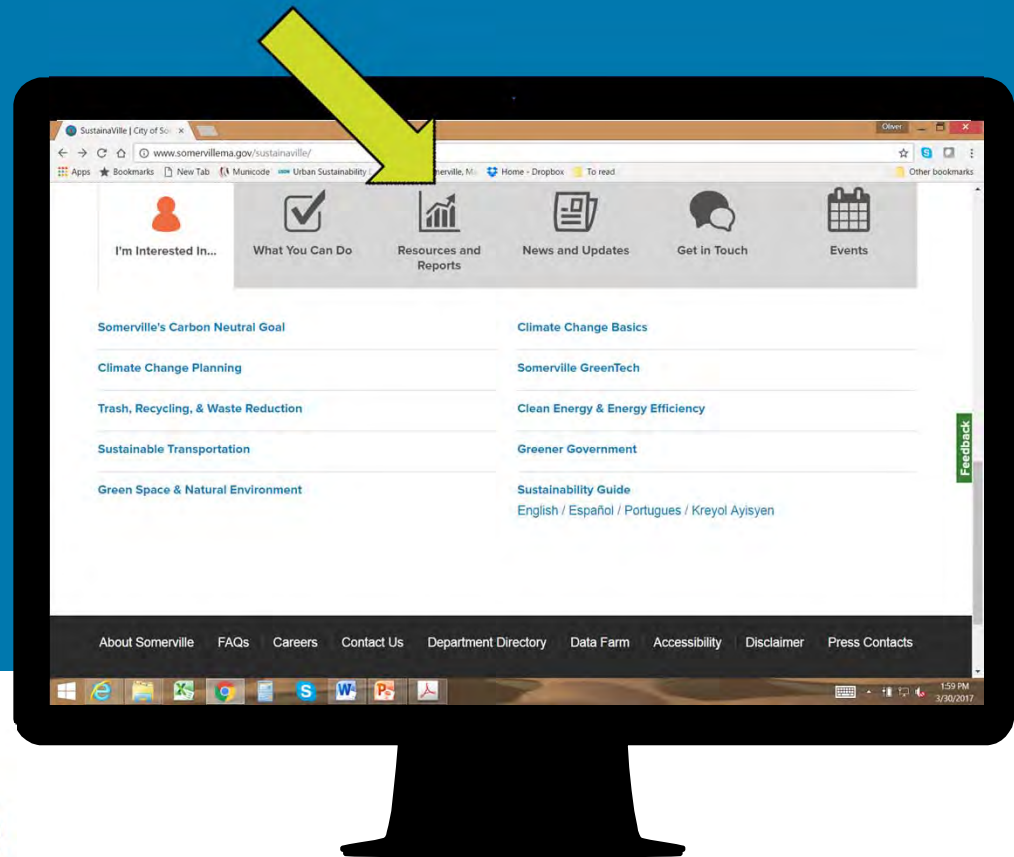
Credit: Tim Sackton

SustainaVille

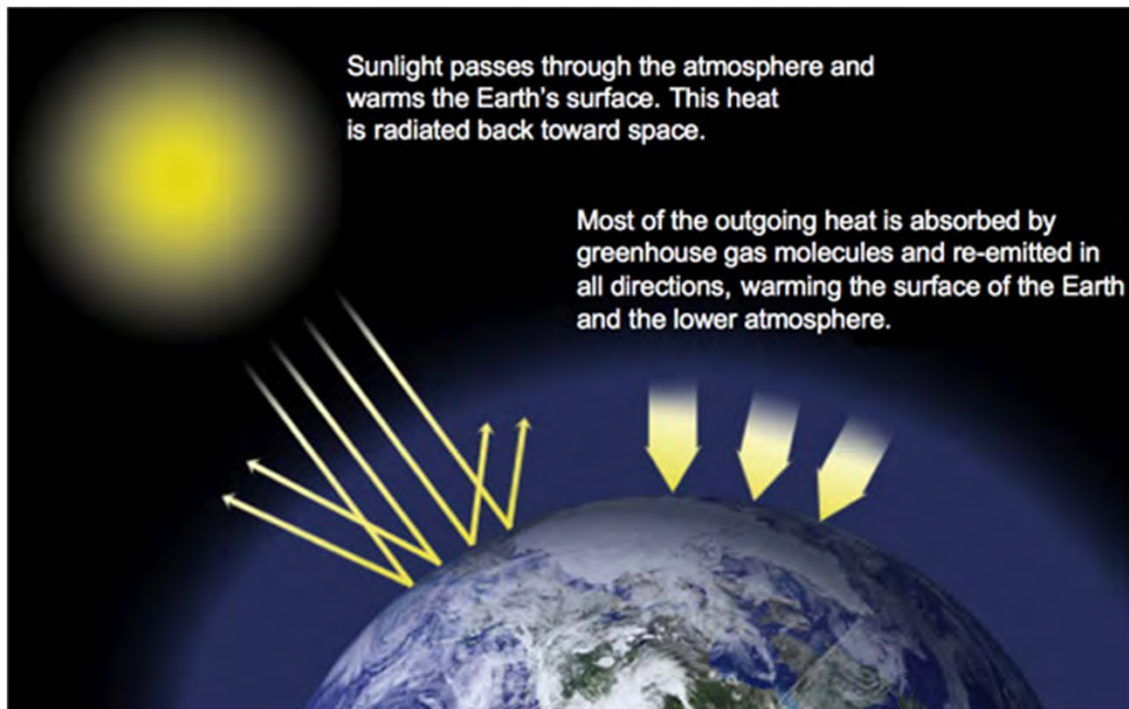
www.somervillema.gov/sustainaville

Online portal for

- Taking action
- Learning about City activities
- Getting involved
- Downloading reports and resources



What are greenhouse gasses?



<https://climate.nasa.gov/causes/>

Carbon neutral by 2050

- Mayor Joe Curtatone made commitment in 2014
- Joined Compact of Mayors in 2015 (now Global Covenant)
- Led adoption of 14-city metro-Boston net zero region in 2016
- 70% of global emissions come from cities
- Science-based, global consensus
- Strong community support
- Set goal first, then plan

The “Deadline 2020” report recently released by C40 Cities states that **to remain within 1.5°C temperature rise**, average per capita emissions across cities need to drop from over 5 MT CO₂e per capita today to around **2.9 MT CO₂e per capita by 2030 and near zero MT CO₂e per capita by 2050.**



Definition of “carbon neutrality”

- Net-zero carbon emission target by 2050
- Some sources of carbon emissions cannot feasibly be eliminated: would require offsets that include either a) biological carbon sequestration, b) exported renewable electricity generation, or c) purchase of carbon credits.
- Target would be similar to the target used by the Cities of Seattle, Melbourne, and Copenhagen.
- Meets reductions called for in the Paris Agreement (maintaining global average temperature increases below 1.5° C)
- Would provide opportunities for regional (Boston metro) collaboration developing offsets.

Greenhouse gas inventory

- Follow global reporting protocol
- Based on 2014 data
- Community and City government operations inventories
- Identify sources of our contributions to climate change
- Track progress on emissions reductions
- Updated every two years (2016 is now in progress)

What is in the Inventory?



SCOPE 1

What we combust (e.g., heating oil, transport fuel)



SCOPE 2

Purchased emissions from energy we consume (e.g., grid supplied electricity and natural gas)

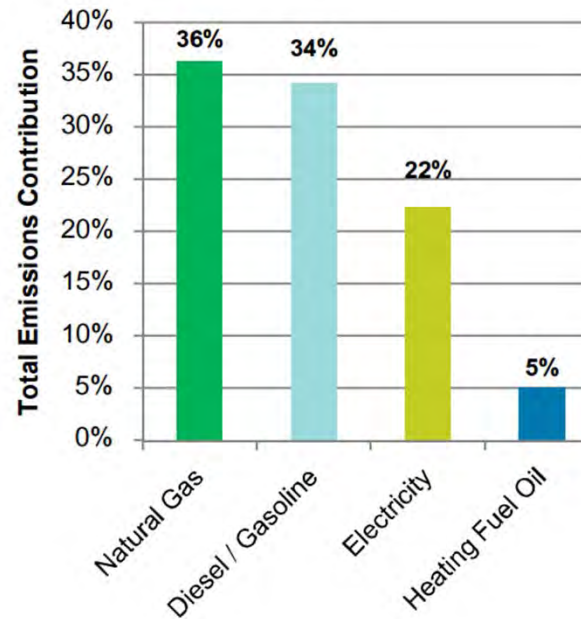
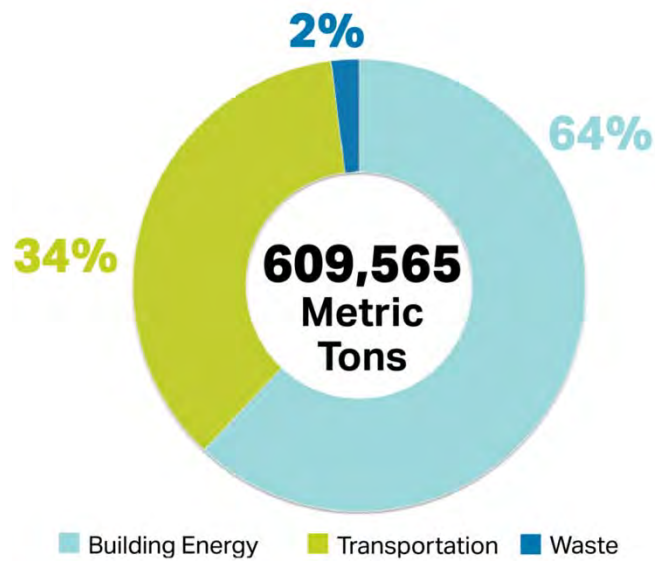


SCOPE 3

Other indirect emission (e.g., waste disposal, wastewater treatment losses from energy transmission)

Community Emissions

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Profile

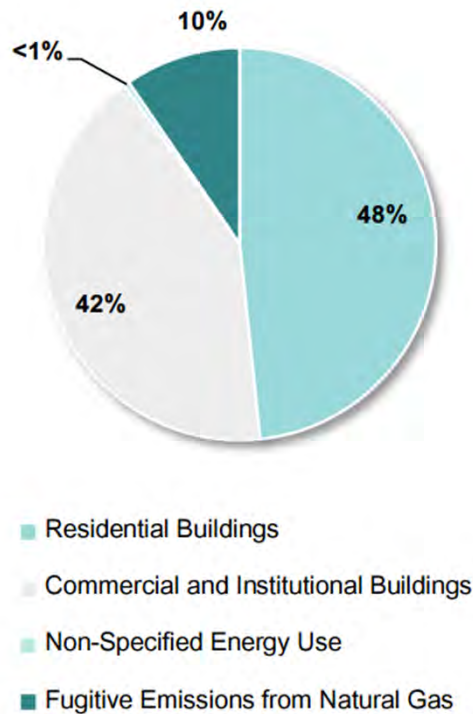


What does that mean?

Absorbing GHG Emissions



A forest 185 times larger than the City of Somerville would be required to sequester the total community emissions for one year!



Split of Transportation Emissions



<1%
TRAINS



2%
BUSES



98%
CARS AND TRUCKS

Community Emissions: Stationary energy and transportation

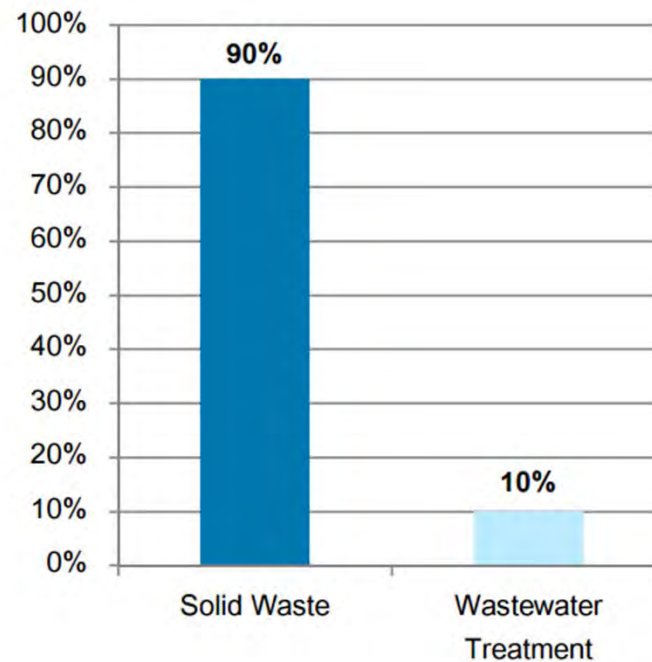
Solid waste emissions

Solid Waste

- Combustion of solid waste in Saugus incinerator
- Mainly non-recycled plastic component of waste stream

Wastewater

- Methane and Nitrous Oxide (fugitive) emissions from Deer Island treatment plant



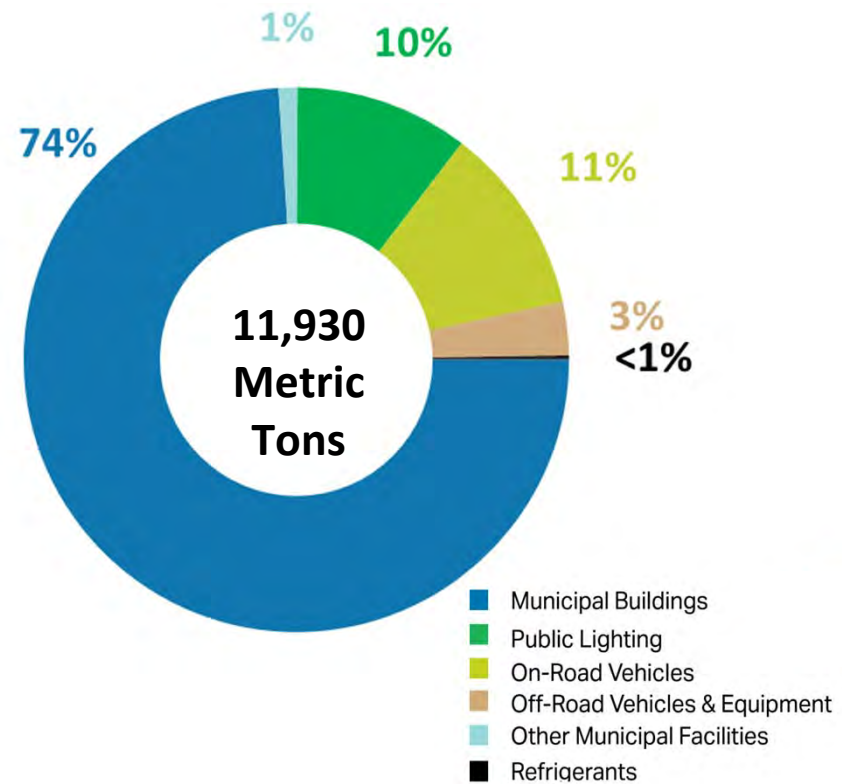
Local government emissions

Municipal emissions are small but important!



Community
609,565 MT

LGO
11,930 MT
or 2% of
Community
Emissions



Municipal emissions by use



65% SCHOOLS



**10% EMERGENCY
SERVICES**



14% ADMINISTRATION

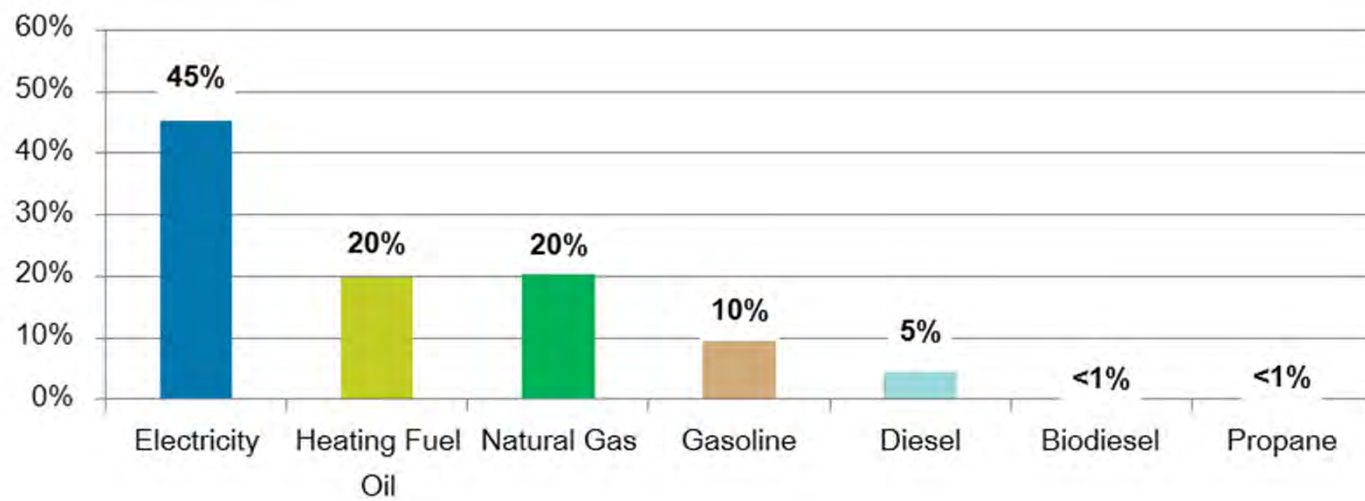


10% RECREATION



2% LIBRARIES

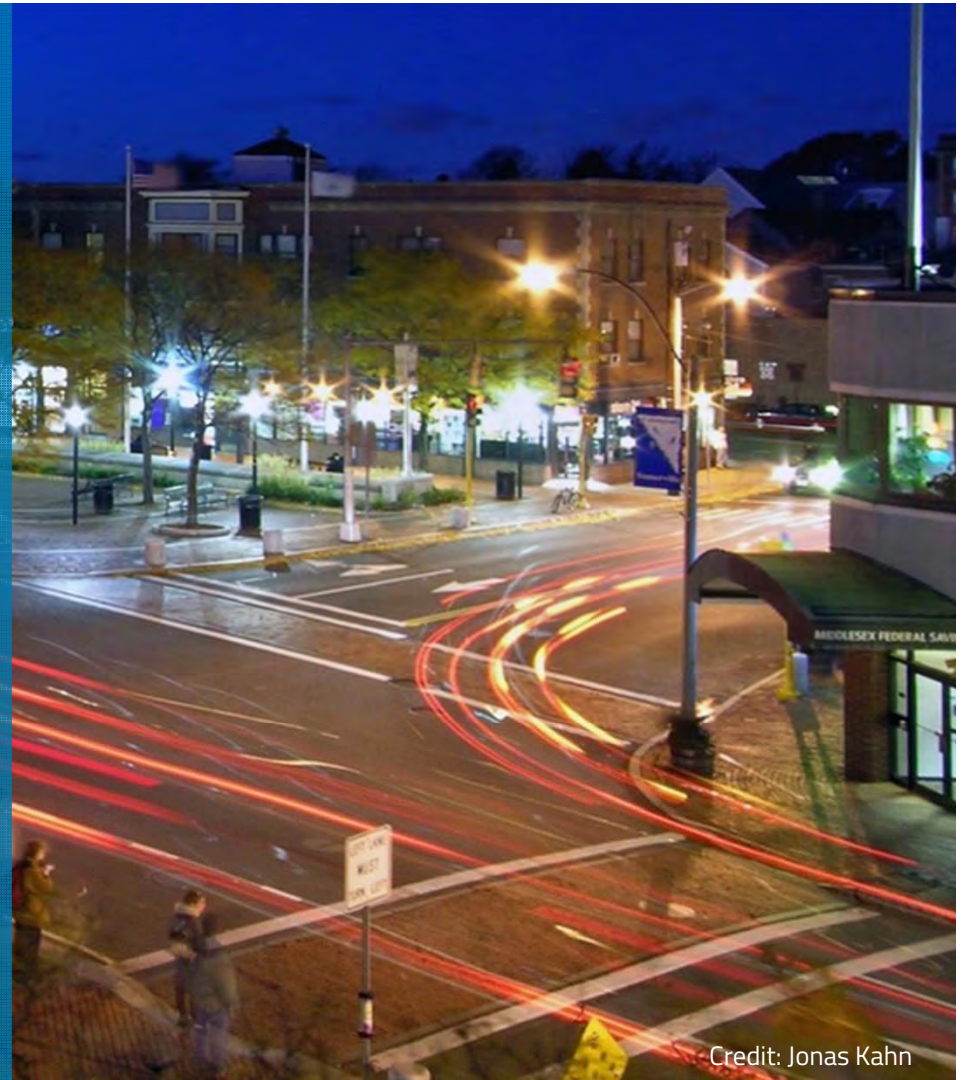
*Values do not total 100%
due to rounding



Municipal emissions by fuel type

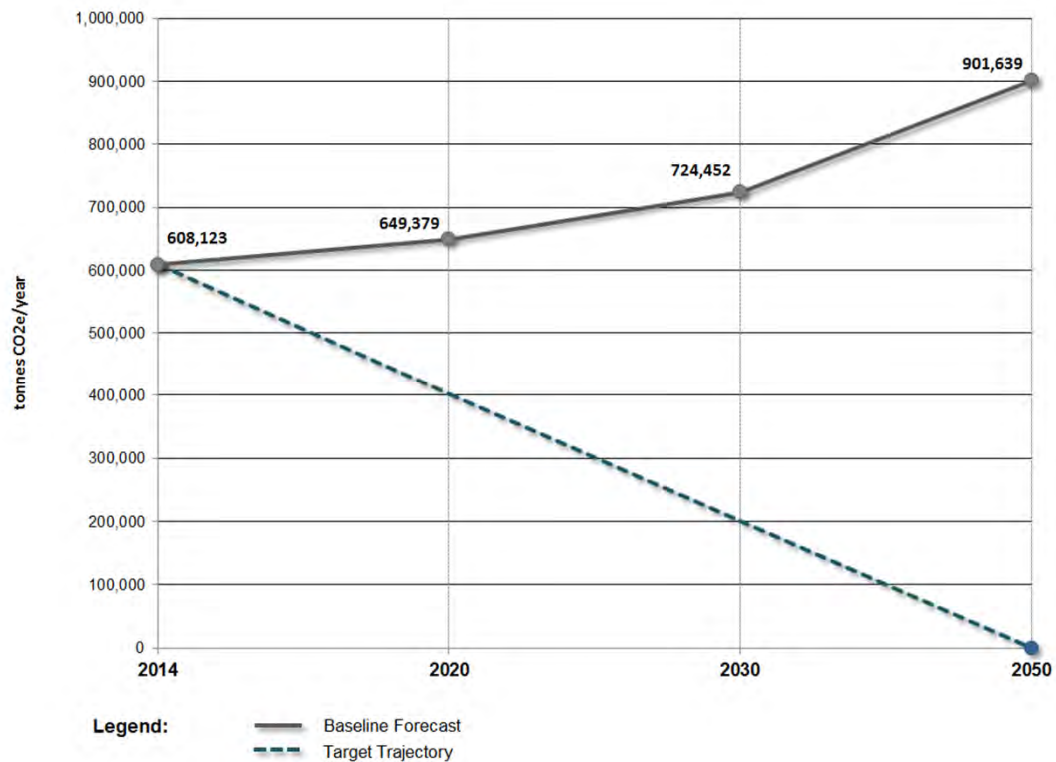
Carbon neutrality pathway analysis

- A scenario that demonstrates the technological transformations necessary to achieve a target level of emissions.
- Developed using the Somerville 2014 community GHG emissions inventory and city context-specific calculations made in the Compact of Mayors / C40 Cities Climate Action for Urban Sustainability (CURB) tool
- Hypothetical and aggressive (but feasible) application of technologies and practices
- What it's not:
 - The plan, the only possible scenario, policy implementation



Credit: Jonas Kahn

Somerville's Carbon neutrality target



Emissions levels on reductions pathway

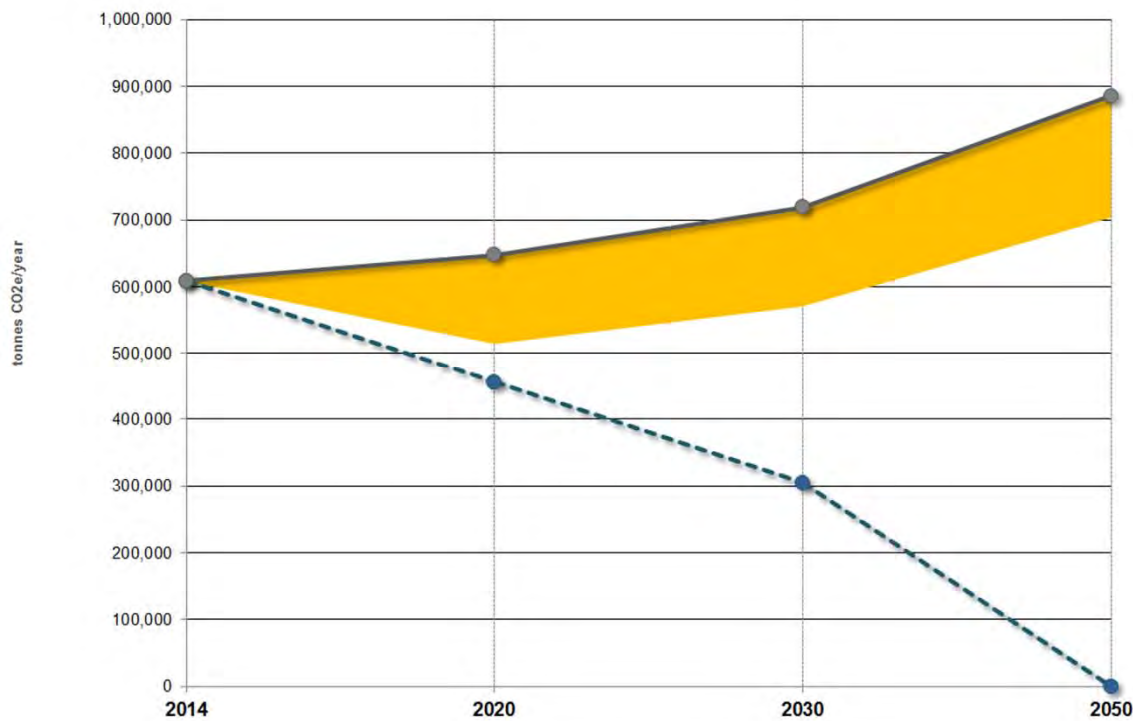
Year	Emissions MT CO ₂ e/Year	Population	Pathway Emissions per Capita	Science-Based Target Emissions per Capita
2014 (Base Year)	608,123	78,900	7.7	NA
2020 (Reduction Pathway)	391,127	84,253	4.6	TBD
2030 (Reduction Pathway)	206,110	93,993	2.2	2.9
2050 (Reduction Pathway)	48,686	116,982	0.4	0.0

- The proposed reduction pathway shows the transitions that are likely necessary to realize these levels of emissions.
- Strong early action will be needed to achieve the 2030 levels
- Some offsets will be required to achieve the 2050 net zero carbon emissions target.

Electricity



Image Source: Hal Morgan



2020

- Reduction = 98,000 MT CO2e
- 80% renewable

2030

- Reduction = 167,000 MT CO2e
- 100% renewable

2050

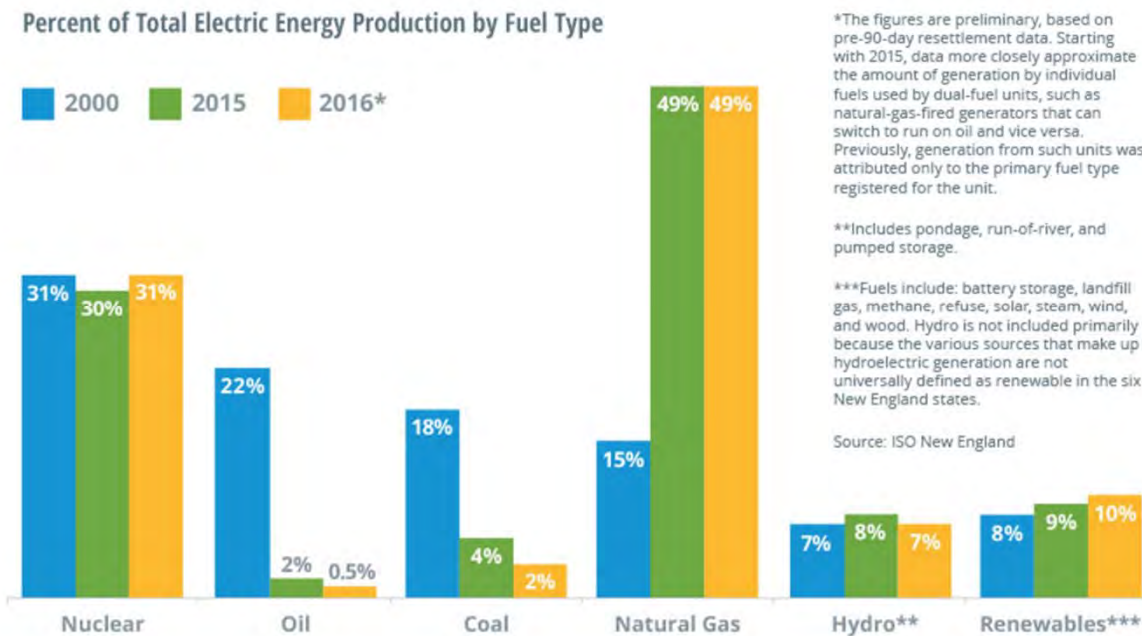
- Reduction = 248,000 MT CO2e
- 100% renewable

Lower carbon electricity



Electricity generation

What fuels are used to make our electricity?

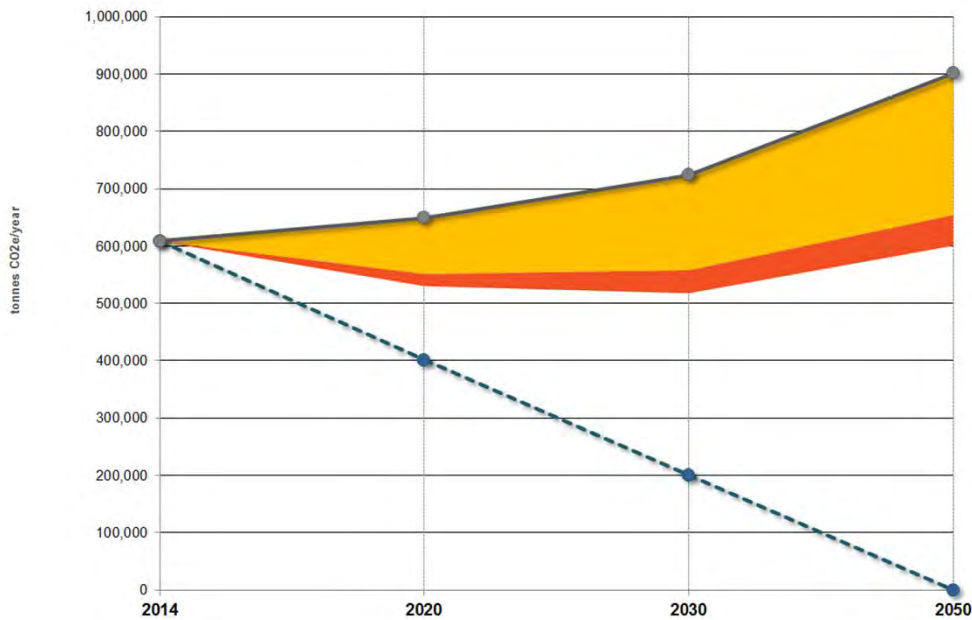


Source: ISO New England

Buildings



Image Source: Eric Kilby



Existing Residential and Commercial - Energy Efficiency

2020

- Reduction = 24,000 MT CO2e
- 15% advanced insulation & windows
- 50% low-flow water fixtures
- 15% of LED lights & energy star appliances
- 15% high efficiency chillers

2030

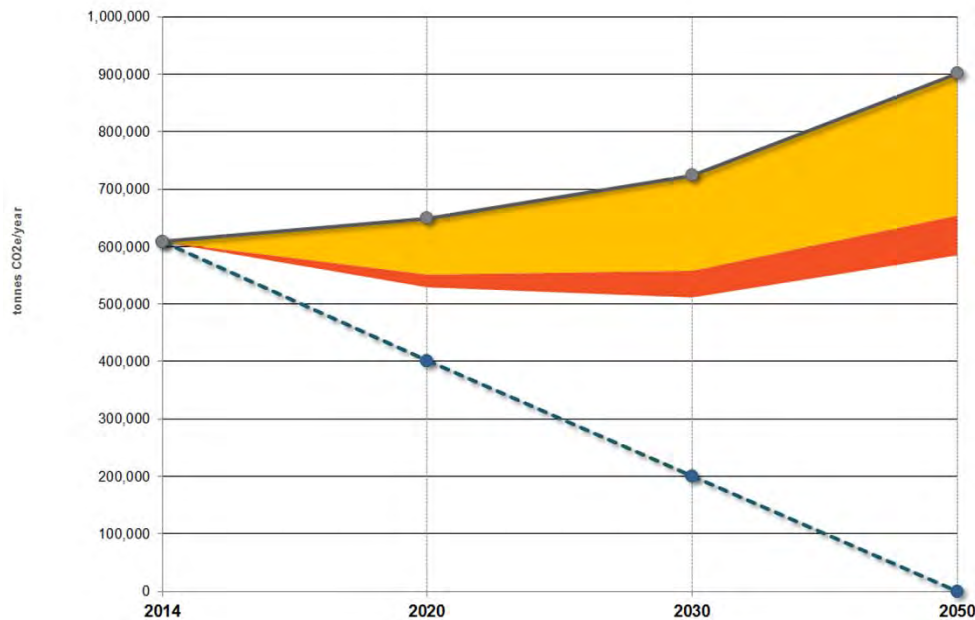
- Reduction = 56,000 MT CO2e
- 50% advanced insulation & windows
- 100% low-flow water fixtures
- 50% of LED lights & energy star appliances
- 50% high efficiency chillers

2050

- Reduction = 58,000 MT CO2e
- 100 % advanced insulation & windows
- 100% low-flow water fixtures
- 100% of LED lights & energy star appliance
- 100 % high efficiency chillers



Building Energy



New Residential and Commercial - Energy Efficiency

2020

- Reduction = 2,000 MT CO2e
- 100% low-flow water fixtures
- 100 % advanced insulation & windows
- 100% of LED lights & energy star appliance
- 100 % high efficiency chillers

2030

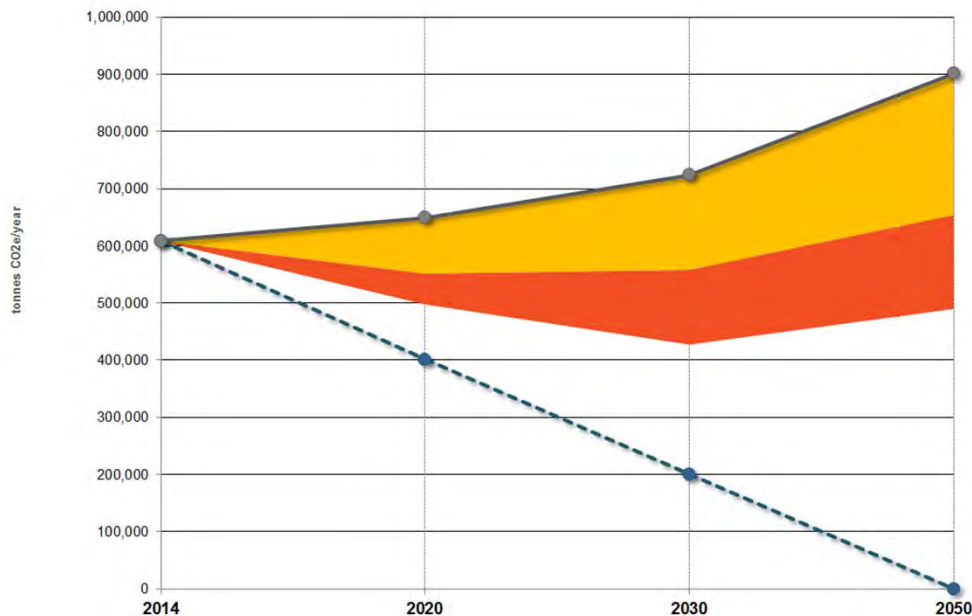
- Reduction = 15,000 MT CO2e
- 100% low-flow water fixtures
- 100 % advanced insulation & windows
- 100% of LED lights & energy star appliance
- 100 % high efficiency chillers

2050

- Reduction = 25,000 MT CO2e
- 100% low-flow water fixtures
- 100 % advanced insulation & windows
- 100% of LED lights & energy star appliance
- 100 % high efficiency chillers



Building Energy



Existing & New - Residential & Commercial - Fuel Switch

2020

- Reduction = 17,000 MT CO₂e
- 10% switch to air source heat pump & electric for space heating & hot water in existing buildings
- 60% air source heat pump and electric for space heating & hot water in new buildings

2030

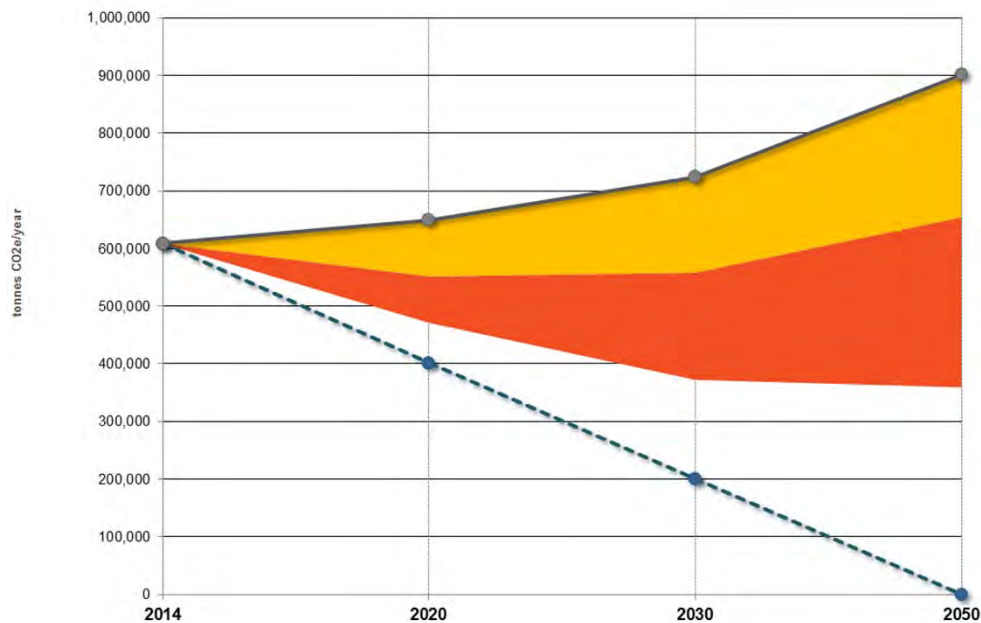
- Reduction = 54,000 MT CO₂e
- 50% switch to air source heat pump & electric for space heating & hot water
- 60% air source heat pump & electric for space heating & hot water in new buildings

2050

- Reduction = 68,000 MT CO₂e
- 60% switch to air source heat pump and electric for space heating and hot water



Building Energy



2020

- Reduction = 25,000 MT CO2e
- 10% adoption
- District heat and cooling
- Biomass fuel

2030

- Reduction = 53,000 MT CO2e
- 20% adoption
- District heat and cooling
- Biomass fuel

2050

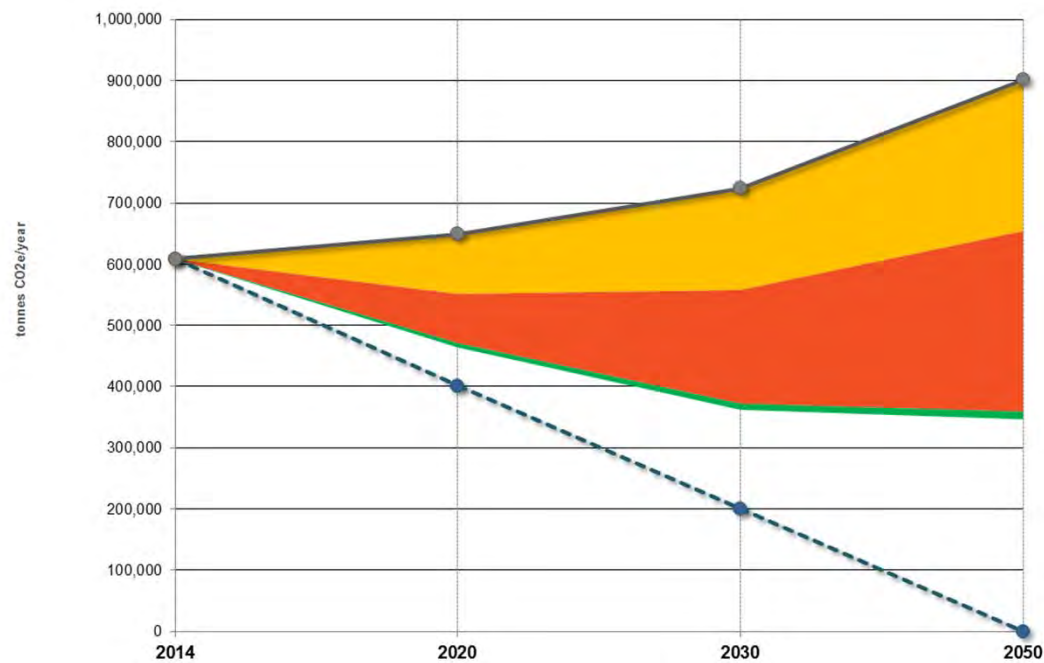
- Reduction = 109,000 MT CO2e
- 40% adoption
- District heat and cooling
- Biomass fuel

Existing & New - Commercial & Residential - District Energy
(biomass combined heat and power)

Waste



Image Source: Brad Kelly Photo



2020

- Reduction = 7,000 MT C02e
- 90% plastic diversion
- 70% paper diversion

2030

- Reduction = 10,000 MT C02e
- 100% plastic diversion
- 80% paper diversion

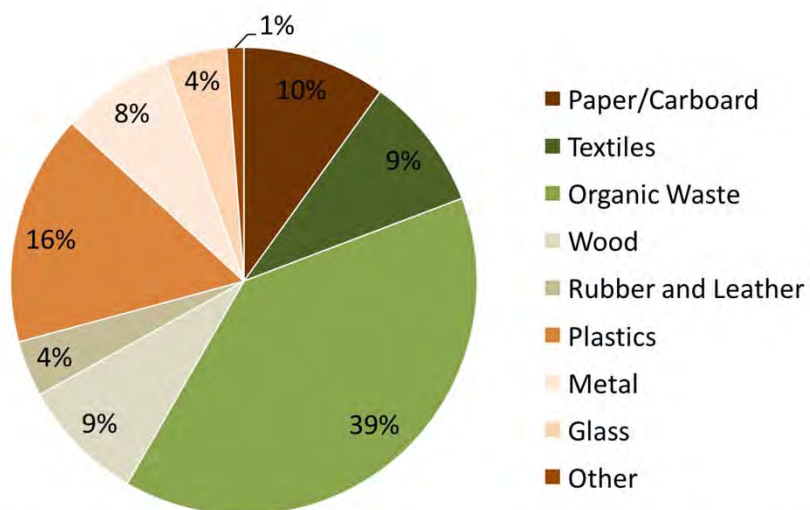
2050

- Reduction = 13,000 MT C02e
- 100% plastic diversion
- 80% paper diversion

Solid Waste - Plastics and Paper Diversion

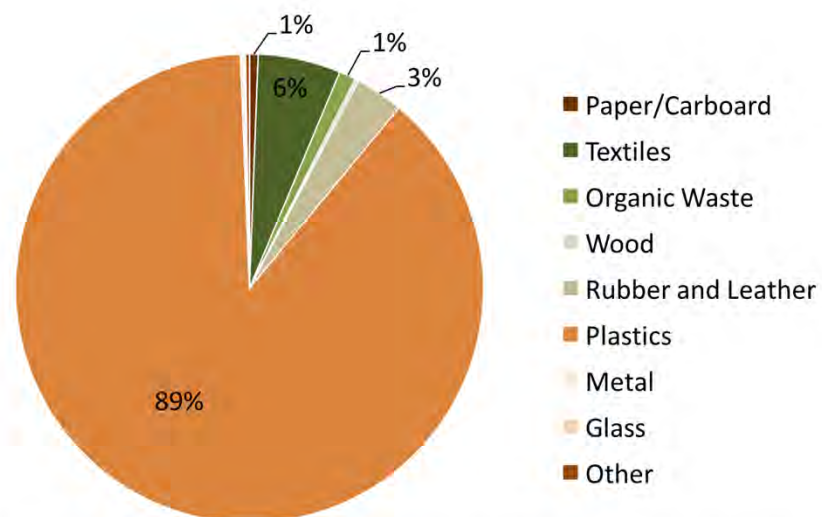


Waste by Weight



Source: *Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: 2014 Fact Sheet*, US Environmental Protection Agency, November 2016

Waste by Emissions



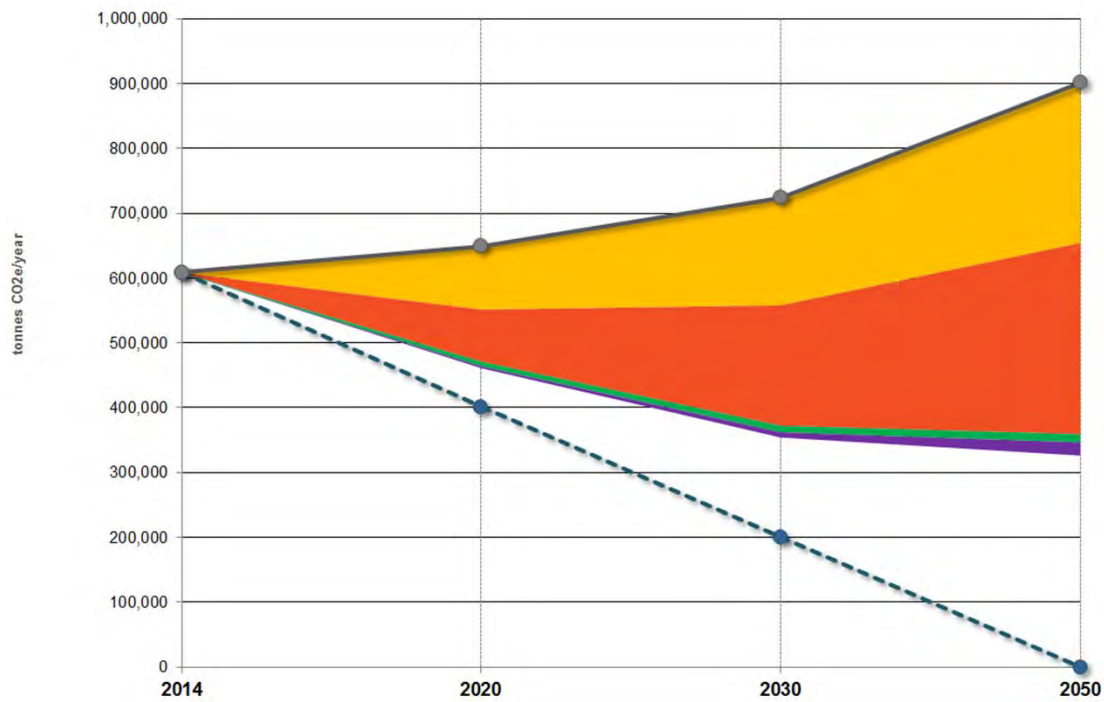
*Wood, Rubber and Leather, Metal and Glass each contributed less than 1% to total emissions from waste incineration.

2016 Solid Waste Data

Transportation



Image Source: Eric Kilby



2020

- Reduction = 3,000 MT CO2e
- 100% of new development in TOD
- 25% reduction of VMT generation in TODs

2030

- Reduction = 8,000 MT CO2e
- 100% of new development in TOD
- 25% reduction of VMT generation in TODs

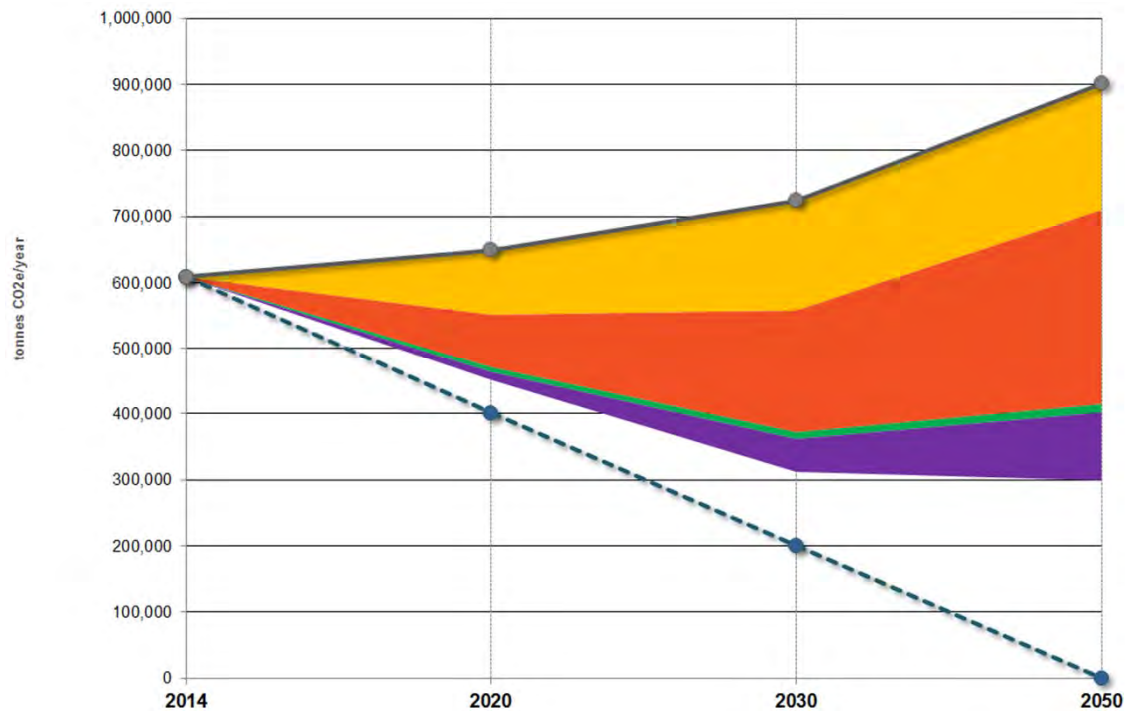
2050

- Reduction = 20,000 MT CO2e
- 100% of new development in TOD
- 25% reduction of VMT generation in TODs

Transit oriented development and mixed-use



Transportation



2020

- Reduction = 8,000 MT CO2e
- 5% shift from SOV to subway
- 1% shift from SOV to walk/bike

2030

- Reduction = 42,000 MT CO2e
- 20% shift from SOV to subway
- 5% shift from SOV to walk/bike

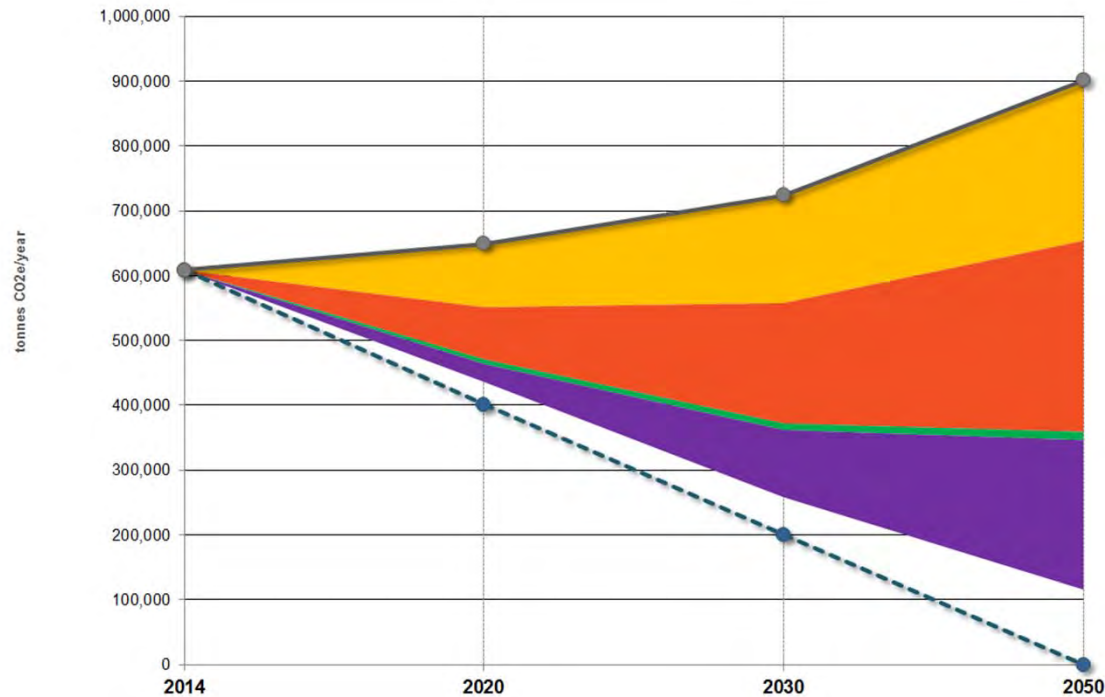
2050

- Reduction = 54,000 MT CO2e
- 30% shift from SOV to subway
- 8% shift from SOV to walk/bike

Mode shift



Transportation



2020

- Reduction = 16,000 MT CO2e
- 10% passenger vehicles to electric

2030

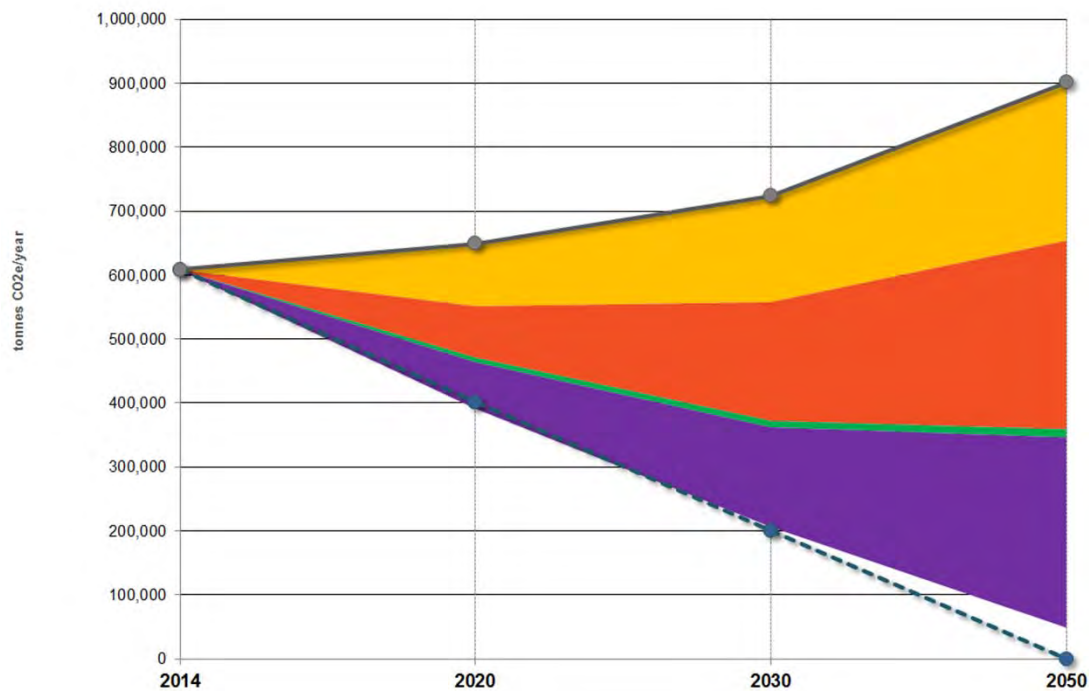
- Reduction = 56,000 MT CO2e
- 40% passenger vehicles to electric

2050

- Reduction = 161,000 MT CO2e
- 100% passenger vehicles to electric

Passenger vehicle fuel switch

 Transportation



2020

- Reduction = 33,000 MT CO2e
- 100% trucks and off-road vehicles to biodiesel

2030

- Reduction = 42,000 MT CO2e
- 100% trucks and off-road vehicles to biodiesel

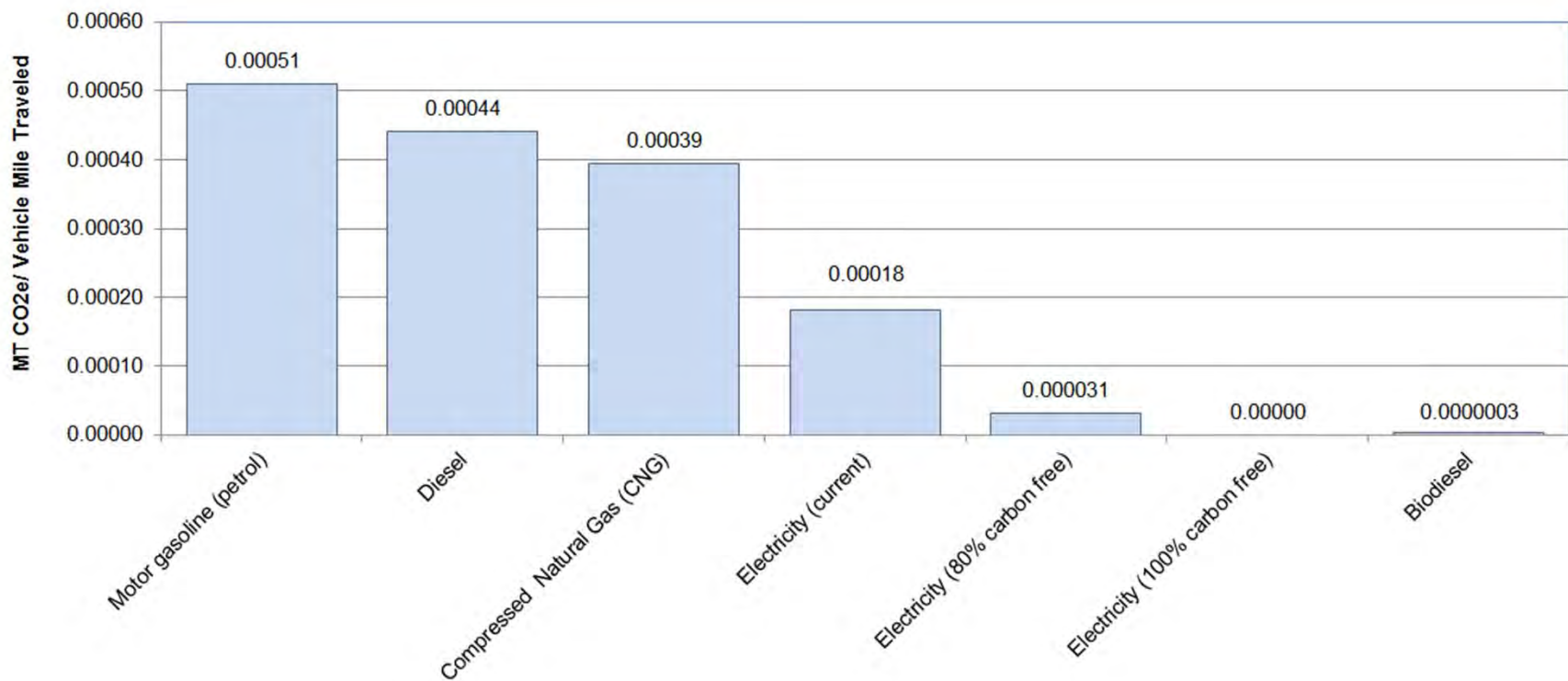
2050

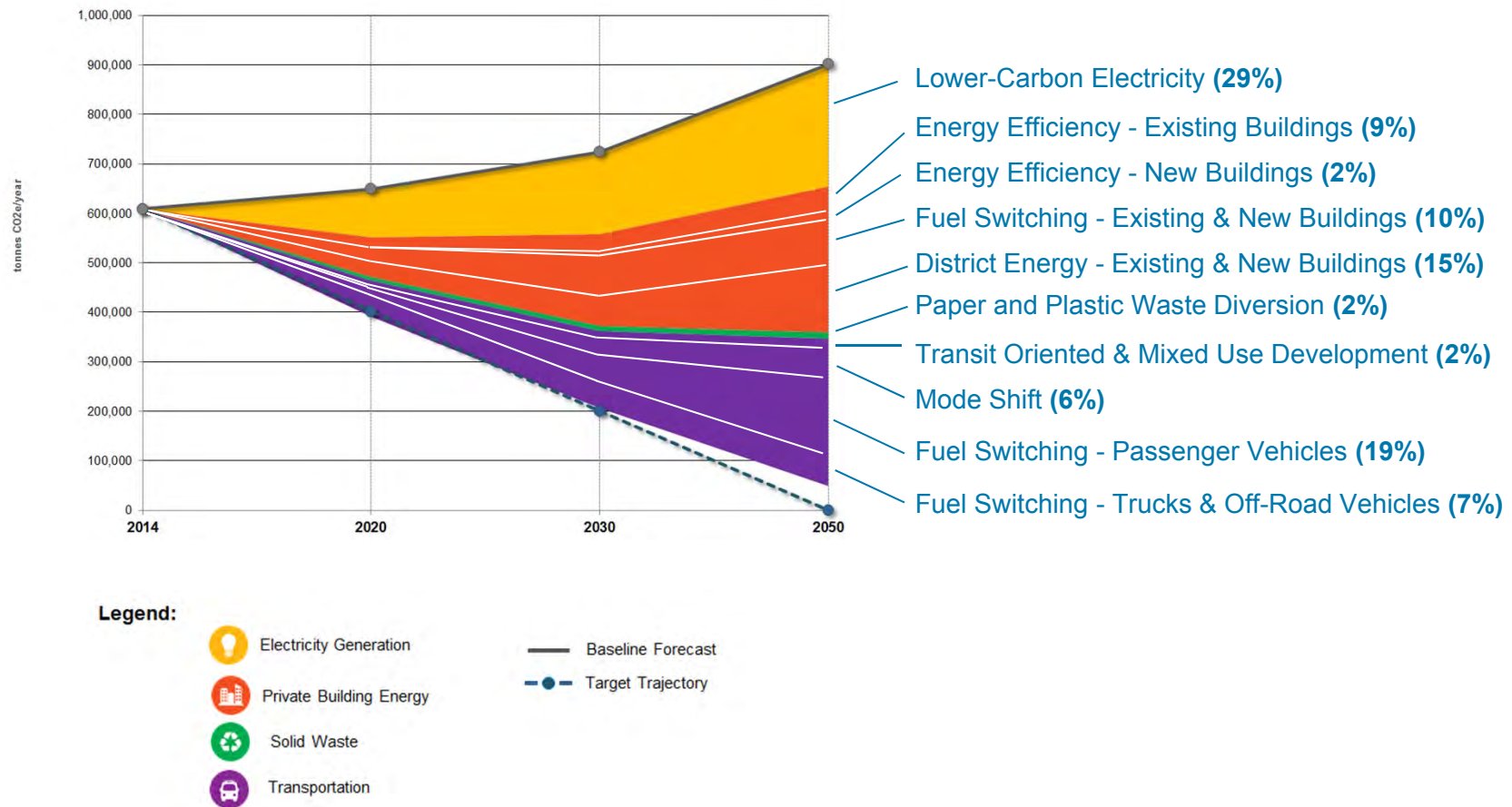
- Reduction = 62,000 MT CO2e
- 100% trucks and off-road vehicles to biodiesel

Truck and off-road vehicle fuel switch

 Transportation

Emissions from vehicle fuel types

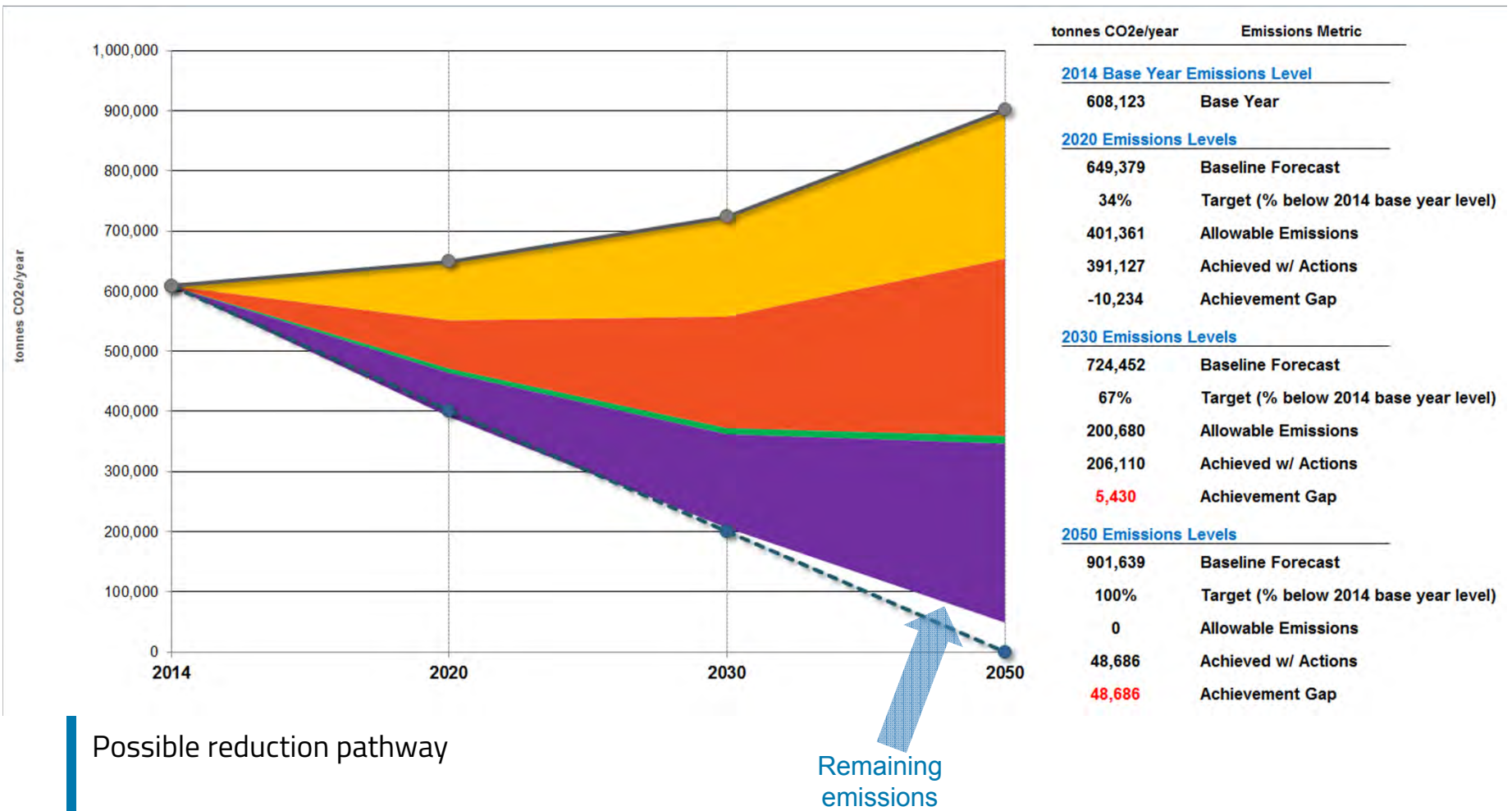




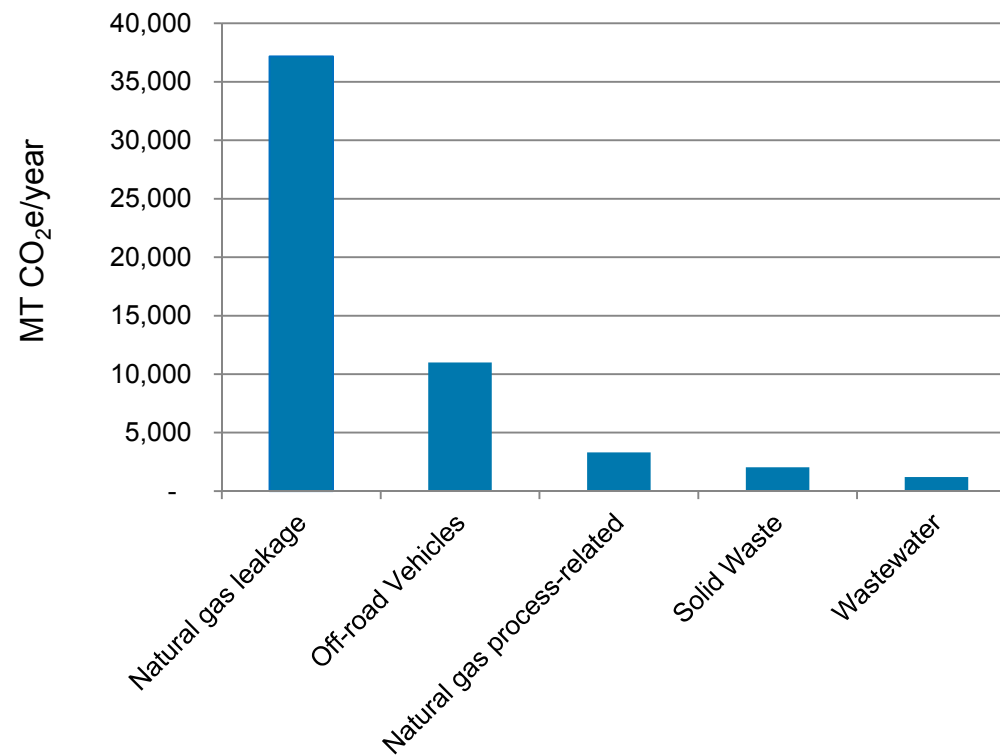
Carbon neutrality pathway core strategies

Carbon reduction core strategies

Strategy	Emissions Reduction Potential (MT CO ₂ e/Year)			% of 2050 reductions
	2020	2030	2050	
★ Lower-Carbon Electricity (CCA & RPS)	98,000	167,000	248,000	29%
★ Building Energy Efficiency	23,000	49,000	77,000	9%
★ Building Energy Fuel Switching	31,000	81,000	88,400	10%
★ District Energy	26,000	55,000	131,000	15%
Paper and Plastic Waste Diversion	7,000	10,000	13,000	2%
Transit Oriented/Mixed Use Development	3,000	8,000	20,000	2%
Passenger Mode Shift (from SOV to transit and walk/bike)	8,000	42,000	54,000	6%
★ Vehicle Fuel Switching (passenger - fossil fuels to electric)	16,000	56,000	161,000	19%
Vehicle Fuel Switching (trucks - diesel to biodiesel)	30,000	34,000	42,000	5%
Vehicle Fuel Switching (off-road - diesel to biodiesel)	3,000	8,000	20,000	2%

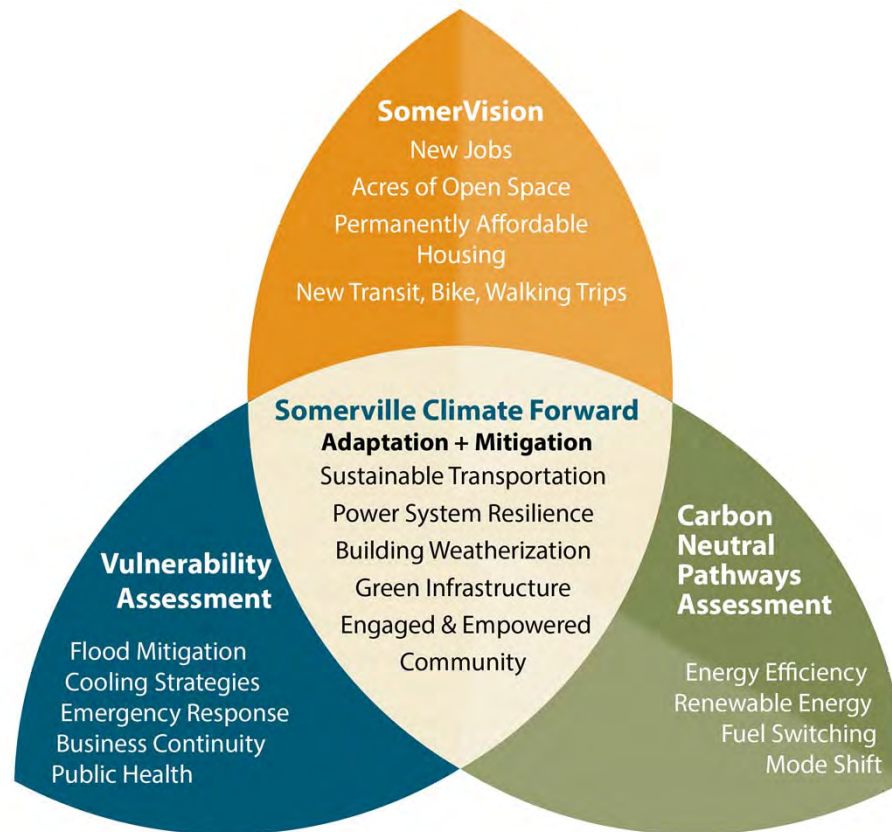


Remaining emissions



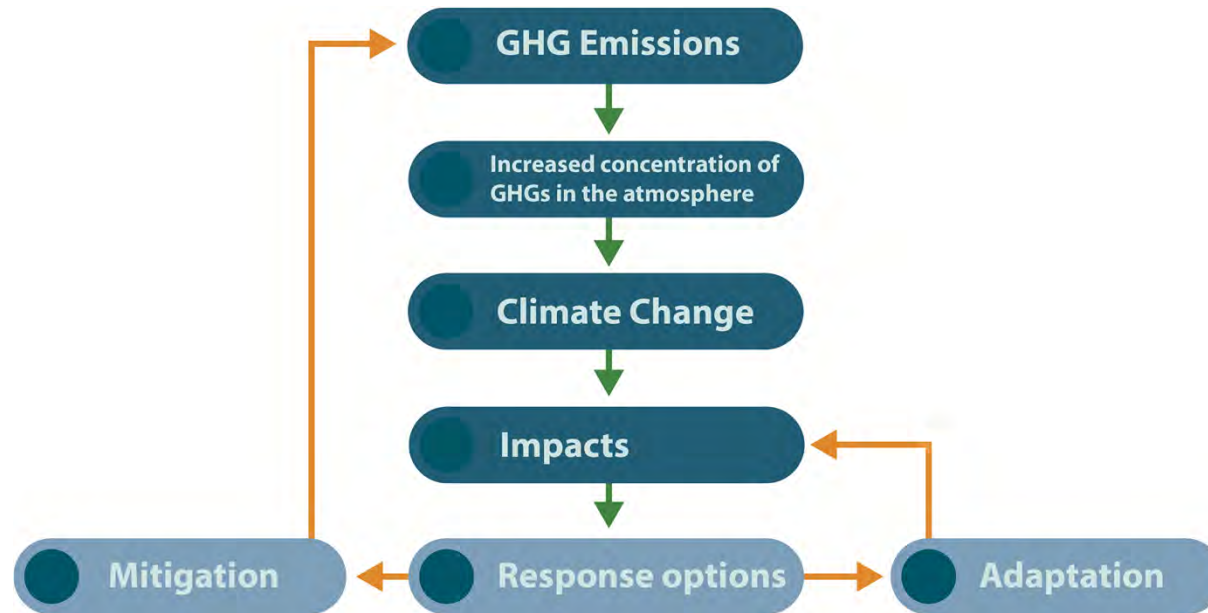
What's next?

Somerville Climate Forward



Somerville Climate Forward

Integrated approach for adaptation & mitigation



Finding Solutions

- Somerville Climate Forward will analyze, and ultimately identify, solutions that will help achieve the necessary emissions reduction transitions.



Examples of potential solutions to reduce residential heating fuel-related emissions

Improve Building Energy Efficiency

- Property assessed clean energy financing program
- Point-of-sale energy rating ordinance
- Low-income housing weatherization program
- Green bond for community energy efficiency/fuel switch financing
- Multi-family sub-metering policy

District Energy

- Feasibility study
- New construction district heating policy

Let's talk!



Thank you



Any questions?

Oliver Sellers-Garcia

Director, Office of Sustainability & Environment

ogarcia@somervillema.gov

(617) 625-6600 x2016

www.somervillema.gov/sustainaville



Photo credit: <https://www.getfoundquick.com/seo-somerville-ma/>

Data Collection

Local Government Operations

- Buildings and Facilities
 - *Electricity*
 - *Natural Gas*
- Public Lighting
 - *Electricity*
- Vehicle Fleet
 - *Fuel Consumption*
- Process and Fugitive Emissions
 - *Refrigerants (skating rink)*

All empirical data

Data Collection

Community Inventory

- Stationary Energy

- Electricity
- Natural gas
- Heating oil*

- Waste

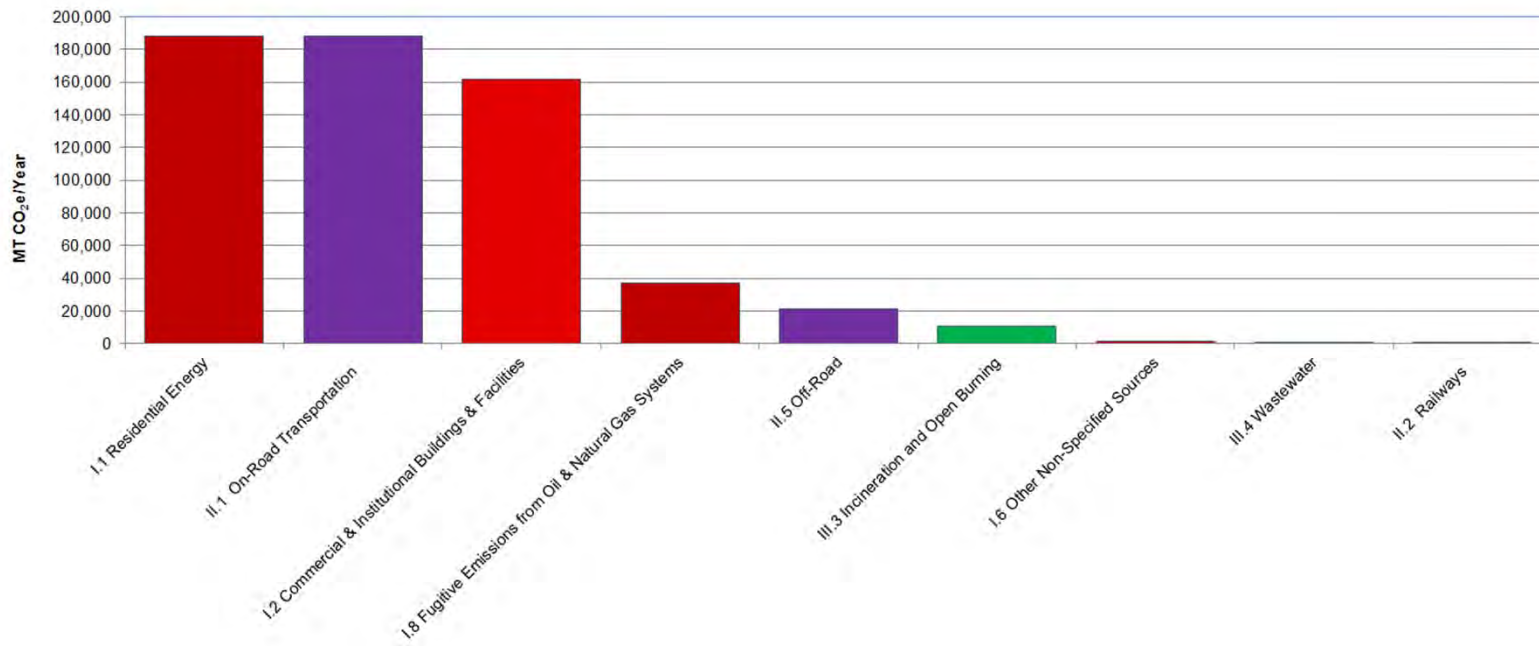
- Trash tonnage (partial model)*
- Wastewater treatment*

- Transportation

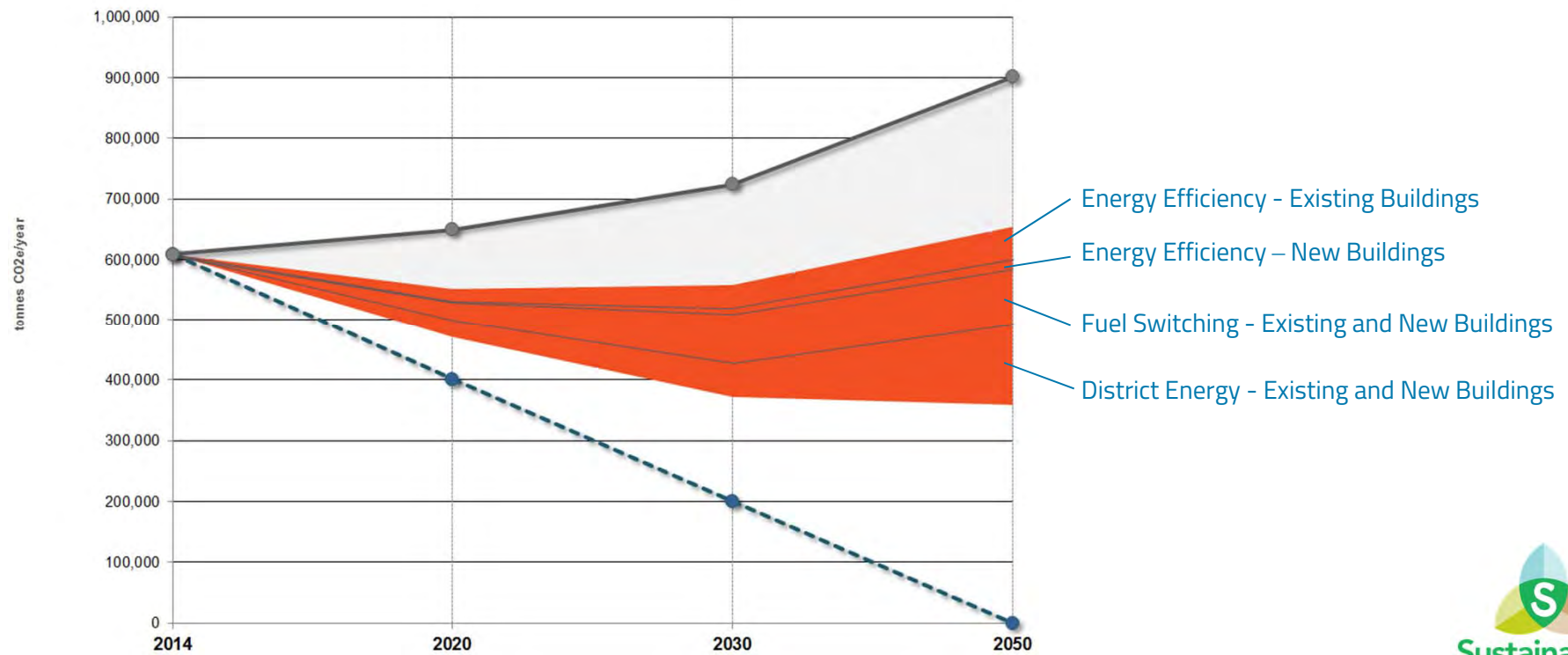
- On-road (passenger and truck)*
- Off-road vehicles and equipment*
- Public transit (buses and trains)*

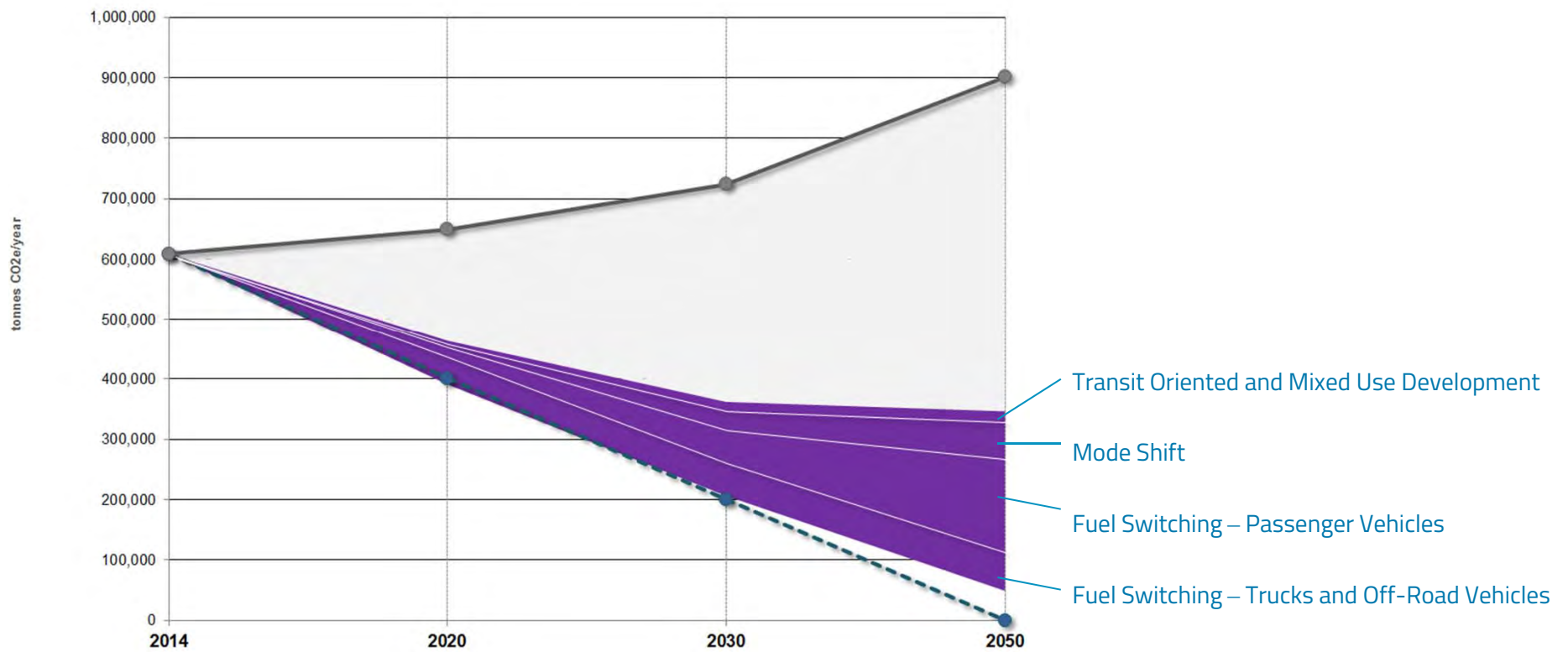
***Modeled inputs**

Emissions by subsector



Building Energy- all strategies





Transportation – All strategies

Credits

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- Presentation template by [SlidesCarnival](#)
- Photographs by [Unsplash](#)